

[***EARPHONE DETECTION CIRCUIT***]

Abstract of Disclosure

An earphone detection circuit that comprises a transistor, a first resistor, a second resistor, a third resistor and a detector. The transistor has a first terminal, a second terminal, a third terminal and a fourth terminal. The first and the fourth terminal of the transistor are electrically connected to an operating voltage. One end of the first resistor is electrically connected to the first terminal of the transistor and the other end of the first resistor is electrically connected to the second terminal of the transistor. One end of the second resistor is electrically connected to the third terminal of the transistor and the other end is electrically connected to a ground terminal. One end of the third resistor is electrically connected to the second terminal of the transistor and the other end is electrically connected to the detection terminal of an earphone driving circuit. One end of a capacitor is electrically connected to the second terminal of the transistor and the other end is electrically connected to the ground terminal. The detector is electrically connected to the third terminal of the transistor.

Figures

1. The first figure is a line graph showing the relationship between the number of hours spent studying and the score on a test. The x-axis represents the number of hours (0 to 10), and the y-axis represents the score (0 to 100). The data points are as follows:

Hours	Score
0	50
1	55
2	60
3	65
4	70
5	75
6	80
7	85
8	90
9	95
10	100

2. The second figure is a bar chart showing the distribution of test scores for a class of 20 students. The x-axis represents the score range (0-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50), and the y-axis represents the number of students (0 to 20). The data is as follows:

Score Range	Number of Students
0-10	2
10-20	3
20-30	4
30-40	5
40-50	6